Dr. Lyon's

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

J. W. Lyon. D.D.S.

a minor under the age of fourteen years

s descried, neglected or ill-treated by

parents or guardians or is exposed to im-

moral or vicious influences and train-

ng any court of record may on appli-

cation take the child away from parents

or guardian and commit it to safe keep-

Our law also provides for the protec-

tion of children against cruelty or their

employment by parents or any person

for immoral or hurtful purposes; makes

it a misdemeanor for any person to sell

barter, give, furnish or cause to be sold

under sixteen years of age cigarettes

or tobacco or intextcating liquors; it

parent to fail to give his child proper

support, and we have established re-

formatories for both white and colored

But the Colorado law punishes parent

the child in becoming a delinquent. For

instance, if a child merely enters, pa-

tronizes or visits certain harmful places

no matter how innocent the purpose of

the child may be, any person who direct-

ed the child to go to such place or sent

it there upon an errand or message, in

the eyes of the law contributes to the

child's delinquency and is held to ac-

cunt. Again under the Colorado system

delinquency is not treated as a crime

It is defined simply as a condition into

posely, but it is presumed to be a con-

dition which, if continued in, may make

the child a criminal or otherwise bring

evil to its life. The Juvenilo Court in

dealing with a delinquent child acts rather

in the capacity of a Chancery Court than

a Criminal Court. The petitions or com-

plaints are filed in the interest of the

child and not to degrade or punish it

The State is simply acting in its capacity

as parens patriae for the welfare of its

ward. Mark you, there is no interfer

ence or disposition to interfere in the

offairs of parents who exercise proper

care over their offspring. The Colorad

law recognizes the home as the greates

the main purpose of the law is to com-

pel parents to look after the moral as

well as the material welfare of their

But if the parents refuse to do their

duty the law holds them accountable.

The primary object is to protect the

child to prevent the child from falling

into criminal habits, but if in spite of

such efforts the child does fall, then the

law takes the child in hand and begins

There is no more important work than

this The child brought up in the righ

child that begins early to commit crime

and that is treated by the courts as a

criminal is almost sure to grow up as

created his life to the work of saving

the criminal youth of his city, and we believe that he is doing more for the

good of his city than any man therein.

He has established himself as the friend

of the boys of the street. They come

to him in all their troubles in perfect

confidence. He teaches them to do right

the fear of punishment, and he has saved

many a lad from a life of crime. Yet

the entire expense of the Juvenile Court

of Denver is only about \$10,000 a year.

There is demand in Richmond for an-

other court. Why not make it a Juvenile

Court. Of course, the juvenile cases

would not begin to monopolize the time

of the court. The money to pay the

expenses would be wisely and benefi-

Training the Negro.

"Slavery was a school," said Dr. S. C

Mitchell, in his speech at the University.

"In it the negro learned the lesson of

obedience, industry and withal the habit

Quite so; ard he learned good manner

and handleraft and the great lesson of

self-control. There was no better teacher

than "Mammy," the high priestess of the

back yard. It was a great school for

slavery which the Lord God prepared for

His chosen people in Egypt, for their

But what school is taking its place?

What are we doing for the training of

the negro children, especially those of

the city slums? The public schools are

doing much, and God only knows what

the condition had been had there been

no schools for the education of the negro

children. But does anybody know that

the negro Stilldren are receiving the right

sort of moral instruction in all the public schools? Granting that they are, there

are many negro boys and girls who are

in ignorance, without either mental or

moral training, and every such boy or girl

is a candidate for the penitentlary or the

Public economy, public morals, public safety, demand that these little creatures shall be disciplined. They are a menace to society.

The Two Questions.

not going to school, but are growing up

ciently expended.

of civilization."

discipline.

way is apt to continue therein.

a criminal and be forever lost.

Judge Lindsey, of Denver, has

the work of reformation and reclams

nakes it a misdemeanor for

delinquent children.

TELEPHONES.

BY MAIL. One Six Three POSTAGE PAID. Verr. Mos. Mos. Daily, with Sunday. Mos. Daily, without Sunday. 4.00 2.00 1.00 6.00 Weekly (Wednesday). 1.00 .00 .50 25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg-

SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1906.

look no way but downwards, with a muck-rake in his hand. There stood also one over his head, with a celestial crown in his hand, and proffered to

give him that crown for his muck-rake, but the man did neither look up,

straws, the small sticks and the dust of the floor. -Pilarim's Progress.

### Dr. Levy on Pure Milk.

Pure milk is an absolutely necessary condition for the health and, in only too many cases, for the lives of the bables, were impossible to keep the milk supply nure and healthful, this knowthe sorrows of those whose children were suffering, or dying for want of prope food. But pure milk is not an impossi billty and all that is necessary to secure it, and thereby rid the second summer of its terrors is to take simple and well

Every parent in Richmond should read the interview with Dr. E. C. Levy, which we print to-day. The advice there given children and happiness for many parents who are uselessly and without any real The two most important facts in Dr. Levy's paper are the absolute necessity for cleatiness and coolness of the milk used as food. With son why every child in Richmond should dangerous forms of intestinal trouble Dr. Levy also points out that the present low standard of our milk is largely due to the fact that the farmers regard the demand for clealiness as a fad., If this is so-and we thoroughly agree with Dr. Levy in his concluions-then the dairy

farmers must be educated. Literature and lectures and persona wonderfully. But the chief means for of the city of Richmond. First an assistant bacteriologist much be appointed with power to test and exclude all milk below the standard of cleanliness. connection Dr. Levy says that one assistant in the department of bacte riology would be enough for this work. Second, the public must be willing to pay enough for pure and clean milk to make it possible for the farmers to earn a fair return.

We do not believe that there is any desire or intention on the part of the milk dealers to sell an impure or harmful article. But they do not understand they must be educated. All that is nec producer in a fair spirit and then let them both work together for pure mill on an intelligent and remunerative basis -and pure, milk can be obtained.

To delay is literally to sacrifice help-less human lives-and that, too, without reason or purpose.

## Our Educational Page,

with good thin Superintendent Pul-Mam, of Manchester, contributes the leading article, which is the first of a series on "Education and Training." to-day's article he outlines the system in Germany, and in another article to follow will give a brief account "Germany's Remarkable and Continuing Industrial, Manufacturing and Commercial Growth," as the direct result of he system of industrial training.

Miss Maude Hickerson, of Front Royal who tells how she took a school o rebellious pupils, brought them into subjection and thoroughly established school "I have whipped some," say she, "expelled some and conquered others, until to-day I have a beautiful school of over forty scholars in perfect subjection to my will and in excellent condition." That teacher has done public service. The prime object of education is training, training the will as well as the mind, teaching the great of obedience. If our schools do not teach these lessons, if they do not develop in the pupils the spirit of obedience, they are false to the cause of education; they are mischievous rather than beneficent

There is also in to-day's paper an instructive article on this phase of education, by Miss Lucy J. Burruss, of Caroline county, in which she insists that education is not stuffing, but a process of development.

"L. M. W." contributes a first-class article on the value of practical talks in the public schools. He suggests that teachers invite business men to give in struction from time to time to the pupils in matters of business, and that it would not be a bad plan for the postmaster to come around now and then and outline the operation of the postal system. A splendid idea. There are many bright pupils in our public schools who know nothing about practical business, who have only a vague idea of what a bank is, who do not know the difference between a check and a note, who are la-

mentably ignorant of those general principles of trade and finance which every successful man must understand, suggest also that a lawyer be called in every now and then to instruct pupils and law-to point out the difference between popular government and monarchy, to explain the three departments of our form of government, the functions of

ourt' system. Information is not education, but training the mind information should be acquired and general information, such as we have outlined, should form a part of every boy's (and ght's) education.

#### Richmond Education Association.

The Richmond Education Association chanics' Institute Hall on Tuesday even ing. Réports will be made from the officers and committees of the work done during the past year, and an outline of the forthcoming work be given. There will also be short talks on educational topics by distinguished citizens. There will be no long-winded addresses, and the meeting will go off with the usual snap and brilliancy of these occasions.

The Richmond Education Association is one of the noblest and most useful institutions in Virginia. We are indebted to it. for well-nigh every public move; ment in the interest of popular education which has been inaugurated during the past several years. It has worked quietly and modestly, and largely through the direct agency of others, but it has been the inspiration and force of the educational crusade, which has aroused public sentiment, made popular education a political issue, and turned every politician into a champion of the public school system. Its public meetings are always entertaining as well as instructive, and the meeting Tuesday night should be well attended.

#### Reconstruction in South Carolina.

.The publishers of the Columbia State have done a work of real value in according the permanence of covers to B series of papers on "Reconstruction in South Carolina," which Mr. John S. Rennolds has been for some time contributing to the columns of that paper. The volume is a massive one of over pages, but its size springs rather from its comprehensiveness than from any need less diffusences. Mr. Rennolds proves his entire competence to handle his subject authoratively and exhaustively. He has given us a history at once careful and painstaking, able and highly interest ing. And since the experience of South Carolina in after-war times was, except in detail, the experience of every Southern State, he deserves, and doubtless will secure, readers throughout the South, Rennolds devotes all his space to

the twelve years immediately succeeding the war, ending his narrative with the final overthrow of Chamberlain and the establishment of lawful government under Hampton, in 1877. In these dark years South Carolina fought out all the bitter questions involved in fitting the place of the negro in the new social economy Very early she had come to recognize under certain limitations, enfranchisement must follow emancipation but the opportunity to do the experiment. ing obviously necessary in making so fundamental a change was denied her by a congress which at best, woefully misunderstood existing conditions. But Mr. Rennolds finds that the course of Congress was also characterized by what in that while it affected a desire to restore free government, its real nim was humiliate the Southern whites and to perpetuate party ascendency, "Pass this bill," said Henry Wilson on the floor of the Senate, "and you make the South Republican for all time." And the declaration of Thaddens Stevens is also recalled, that Congress should "take no account of the aggregation of whitewashed rebels who without any legal authority have assembled and simulated

egislative bodies." The terrible mistake of placing ballot indiscriminately in the hands of ignorant men of an inferior race, who, the abolitionists had maintained, were so brutalized by years of slavery, that they were unfit for intelligent self-gov ernment, is doubtless plain to everybody now. It was plain to the South then, This book shows how South Carolina resisted it through all the acts of a misguided Congress-through the subversion of various State governments, through the virtual destruction of certain States, through the establishment of military autocracles in every Southern State through the disfranchisement of many white men and the enfranchisement of most negroes-South Carolina stood unyieldingly, as every Southern State dia for the principle of white domination The unbearable injustices of carpet baggery under the misgovernment of Governors Scott and Moses, bore inevi table fruit in the retaliations of the Ku Klux, under Chamberlain who had publicly stated that he deemed carpet baggery the most potent force for pros-perity and progress ever known in South Carolina, disgust and indignation became universal. Then came the reorganization of the Democratic party in '76 and the general and final triumph, after much tribulation, typified by the election of Wade Hampton for the Governorship.

That the misguided sentiment of North ern Republicans did the South, at the close of the war, a gigantic injury, is too generally appreciated nowadays, take it, to require elaboration. Yet, Northern communities, who now have a negro "problem" of their own, like, say, the Ohio and Missouri towns which have recently figured unfavorably in the news columns, may possibly read Mr. Rennolds's book with a kindled sense of those by-gone injustices. A good book Mr. Rennolds has written, full of pertinent fact upon which future historians of the Civil War aftermath may do well to draw.

## Cameron in Harness.

following announcement: "The Virginian-Pilot takes pleasure in

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot makes the

announcing that the Hon. William E. Cameron has accepted a posttion on its editorial staff and will assume his new duties to-day. As Governor of Virginia, as member of the Constitutional Convention and in the field of journalism, Colonel Concron has made himself too well known to the people of this and other States to need any introduction. His large experience in public life, his broad and comprehensive knowledge of public affairs, State and national; his vigorous and polished style—all combine to render him peculiarly fitted for the editorial clair.

chair,
"Mr. John Wise Kelly will be asso-clated with Colonel Cameron in the con-duct of the editorial department of this

In such able hands the Virginian-Pliot will be more than ever instructive and enjoyable.

#### A Sham Law.

The Times-Disputch has frequently olnted out that the difference between the North and the South in dealing with the negro question is that race separacolor line is well defined, and that the black man knows just where he stands; whereas, the North pretends to draw no line, but does in fact make distinctions and the black man is never certain of

This is well illustrated in the school law of New Jersey. In the Southern States our laws prohibit mixed schools. There are schools for the whites and never complications. But the school law of New Jersey provides "that no child between the ages of four and twenty years shall be excluded from any public school on account of his or her religion, alties for violation of this provision. The law is as plain as it can be written, yet the city of Burlington has managed by evasion to keep all the negro children out of the white schools, and in a school to themselves. The negroes protested from time to time, and occasionally they won out, but it would appear from an article in the April number of the Arena, by Linton Satterthwait, of Trenton, that the whites have finally carried their point and have excluded all negro children from the white schools,

He tells us that at the close of the school year .1000, two negro girls who were ready for promotion from the colored grammar school to the High School received certificates to that effect from admission, however, and the principal of the colored school was directed to educate them in the High School grades But he made a fight, and his pupils were forced into the white school. It was not long, however, before he received notice to quit, and a new princi-

pal, a colored woman, was substituted. Opposition to the Board of Education's transparent policy of exclusion, ed as a cause for removal, but the new appointee had abundant notice that her portion to her acquiescence in the new policy." Since that time there have been no applications from pupils of that school for admission to the white schools.

In January, 1904, the supervising prin cipal of the city transferred all the school children who were attending Among these were two children of one ed and resisted this order, and employed have not the space to follow the case from one stage to another, but it may be said in general terms that for more than a year he was made to play shuttle cock between the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Board of Education and the courts, but finally got his anpeal in legal form before the Supremo Court, where it is now quietly resting on the docket, and the Arena concludes

Mr. Satterthwait says, in concluding his article, that he believes in separate schools, where there are enough colored children to warrant their maintenance and his article is directed not against race separation, but against evasion of the law. "If," says he, "it is the public sense that this provision of the law is unwise, if it is desired that local boards compel all colored children to attend the colored schools, then the just, the fair thing to do would be to amend the statute in the site of the world.

That is the only honest, straightforward view; that is the only courageous and sensible course to take. It is plain that the New Jersey law is a sham and a pretence, and the school authorities, in thus evading it, are showing a con tempt of the law, which is a disgrace to those who have in charge the education of children in mind and morals, How can school children be expected to respect the law, when the school authorities hold it in contempt?

Save the Boys. An article recently appearing in this paper on juvenile criminals found its way to Denver, Col., and was seen by Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, judge of the famous Juvenile Court, of that city. The judge is so much interested in this subject that he took the trouble to write a letter to The Times-Dispatch and to send us some literature on the subject.

Virginia is doing a great deal to educate her children and to save them from mistreatment and crime, but she has not gene as far as Colorado has gone. In Virginia it is provided in law that if

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Grip and

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) Children, have ye any meat?"-John Humphreys' Homeo, Medicine Co., Cor. Wil-lam and John Streets, New York. It was a risen Christ that put this

same Saviour still. The cross and the grave have not quenched His love. The resurrection did not make Him forget nor raise Him above all sympathy with Tooth Powder

of the body. His resurrection body was still in sympathy with their body. He felt their pain, and cold and hunger just as He had done before. The higher He rose the deeper and more perfect were His sympathics. He could hunger no more, neither thirst any more, nor be weary more; yet all this but made Him more keenly alive to such sufferings and privations in His brothren. The question which He put is one He did not need to ask. He' could have answered and that all that night they had tolled and caught nothing. Yet He wished to speak to them as a man, as a frione interested in all that concerned them. The question is His method, of approaching them; a morning salutation; a touch between them; the going out of His heart to reach theirs; He awakens their confidence, as a stranger an unknown friend; and then, ere they are aware, the stranger dress is dropped, and lesus their Master is revealed! Blessed surprise. Such as that, with Mary at the tomb, and the disciples on the road to Emmaus. He delights in such surprises of love. Man all over in everything (but sin), both before and after His resur-

The question indicates watchfulness, pity, bounty, not only for the bodily wants, but for the soul and its deeper and more eternal needs.

He looks down on His flock and marks ach sheep and lamb with a watchful, or other persons who in any way aid loving eye. The glory, the blessedness, the abundance with which He is now surrounded do not make Him unmindful of them. Amid His own plenty He remembers the poverty, the hunger and cold and nakedness of His scattered flock below, He watches each one. If the lack of one meal for the body was no ticed and supplied by Him, that morning in Galilee, we may be quite sure He marks the least want, whether of soul or body,, in the least of His members.

Poor soul! you never lacked a mean a uestion on purpose to supply your need, 'My child, have you any meat." You at any time that He did not ask the same. Nothing escapes His vigilant eye. "I know the poverty," He says, "thy hunger, thy thirst, thy weariness, thy weakness, the sighs and tears." We here see the pity of the risen

Christ He pitled the multitude when they had nothing to eat. Such was His our text shows us His pity after it. Of this we may be quite sure, on His theme His pity is not less. He pities us in this wilderness, this land of famine, where want of all kinds encompass us. child as He pitles us. Then let us trust Him in every hour of want, and in any need that may arise.

Notice, further, the bounty of the risen Christ. His is no empty pity. He has pour out His plenty; nay more, to provide channels for its flowing down to us; as in this case of His disciples, when He filled their nets, kindled the fire and prepared the meal with His own hands. He opens His hands and supplies every living creature.

newed the tokens of His love and care; after that, in silent awe, they had feastbreaks thesilence by asking another and more searching question, "Lovest thou all His disciples-much more to each one of us.

Me?" What shall be our unswer?

If you want to look at it that way. Vesuvius and San Francisco, for one week, supplied Mother Earth with a remarkable pair of speciacles. A publisher who announced a pretty,

Happy, Though Undivorced" would have a cont-hin to hold the money "New York Riotels as They Have Found Me Out," by M. Gorky, would prove a

hand-wrought edition of "How To Be

fine seller for the May 1st book season. If the earth must quake, why doesn't it turn in and rip a nice, wide crack

across the Panama Canal? Richmond is to have a grand new bakery. Will give odds that it won't

make us better bred. The Haddock divorce decision merely proved that lots of those old wedlocks really fastened.

Picked your councilman yet?

It ought to be remembered, too. that

## The Implement Co.

1302 Main St., Richmond, Va. Have issued a new and interesting Oatalogue telling all about the best

> Time, Labor and Money Saving

Farm Implements. It gives descriptions and prices of

Corn and Cotton Planters, Wheel & Disk Cultivators, Farm Wagons, Engines, Buggies, Surries, Harness, Saddles, V. Crimp & other Roofing, Barb Wire, Fencing, etc.

Farmers will get the best Farm Implements on the market and save money by sending us their orders. Write for our Castalogue, Multid free on request. orders. Write for our Ontarior Mailed free on request,

the gentleman with the muck-rake is, after all, only somebody else's hired man

"A Connecticut boy of 20," says the Houston Post, 60"-consideration not stated.

Scientists announce that so far as Richmond is concerned the earthquake belt

ts entirely unbuckted.

It took a cataclysm to shake the rate bill off the front page.

A grippy feeling follows if you take

#### The Political Skies.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir.-The politica lakies present rather

snr-The political sprearance. The clouds not only lower upon Richard's house but others as well. The Democratic and Republican parties no longer divide upon clear-cut issues. There are some who claim to be Democrate whose interests and environments compet them to take issue with other Democrates upon questions which the latter believe to be essential for the protection of the public—the same speciacle—is presented by the Republican party. We appear to be approaching a climax when party names must cease to hold together those whose principles and interests are different. It would seem to be contrary to the theory of Democratic government to undertails to hold together the incompatible. We have arrived at a point in the evolution where constructive action is necessary. When a man so conservative as Senator Daniel feels it necessary to put the United States to manufactive as Senator Daniel feels it necessary to put the United States to manufactive in order to prevent, the powder trust from making increasonable demands upon the Federal treasury, it is suggestive at least that the development along economic lines has retached the stage where the eighty million popies and in need of protection against the same danger. The Democratic party is subject to two influences, the one radical, the other conservatives get their implication from New York, from people who plave amassed untold millions by methods, more successful than commendable. They are willing and anxious to let things rest as they are (Was there gove a recipient of united their might as well put the wolf to guard the lamb as to take advice from those whose every interest would prompt them to mislend the popies in order to continue their unjust practices. My own opinion is that the fewer advisers the Democratic party has in the financial district of New York the better for the people and the party. There is strong evidence that party is in the financial district of New York the better for the people and the party to its destruction. It is suggested from that

a repetition of those times?
Suppose we make a tariff for revenue only; how would that prevent the Standard Oil Company, the mother of all the trusts, from charging too much for oil, from employing unjust methods lit driving competitors out of business? How would it take the power of abuse out of the hands of corporations who have grown inordinately rich, not by economic superiority, but by the commission of overt acts that should have landed their officers in fail? How would it affect the railroad monopoly that landed their officers in fail? How would to affect the railroad monopoly that stands with one head upon the coad mines and the other upon the consumer, wringing from him the lest sixpence that the business will bear. If we followed Senator Daniel's logic, we would put the government to digging coal and owning the railroads, which may eventually become a necessity. The great bulk of the Democrats believe that a middle course would be better at this time—that is to say, reasonable regulations. There is no widespread enmity against corporations per se. The general public realize that they serve a useful Shall the sensible, conservative members of the Democratic party fall to rise to the opportunity to guide the ship along progressive but safe lines, or will till end itself to its enemies to attempt to deceive the people, leaving remediat work to come from the stricme elements that always come to the front when duty has been delayed?

Lynchburg, Va. THOMAS. Lynchburg, Va.

### A Northern Historian Converted to the Truth.

Editor of Times-Dispatch: Sir,-I have had a good deal of correspondence with a very intelligent Northern man, who has written much on historical questions, and proposes to write

In a recent letter he thanks me very

more.

In a recent letter he thanks me very heartly for certain documents I sent him, especially Judge George I. Christian's able history reports to the U. C. V. Grand Camp of Virginia, and for reference to Confederate authorities particularly the Southern Historical Society papers, of which he says "they are vertable mines for my purpose."

He then, writes: "This much of myself may interest you; of more than two hundred years of puritan ancestry, taught that the North was altogether right, and that some Southerner's thought they were right; after years of research I have come to see that the South was right, and the North only thought lisely right, and it's cause must ultimately be seen to be "the lost causes."

"I am teaching that full reconcillation of the sections can come, not by smoothing over matters, but by telling the truth of history-thus and only thus."

Of course, we wish this convert to the truth success, and pray that his tribe may increase.

J. WHAJAM JONES.

Richmond, April 18, 1906.

J. WILLIAM JONES.

# The Charge.

Magistrate: "Ah! they've caught you drunk again, sh?"
Prisoner: "No. sir! Impersonatin' an officer dis time, I guess."
Magistrate: "They's the charge, is it?"
Prisoner: "I guess so. Dev caught me asleep on a coal-box."—Cathelic Standard and Times.

What a joy it would be if the gag that is placed in the vaudeville concedan's mouth would only perform the ordinary functions of a gag.—Puck.

# Rhymes for To-Day.

More Maytime Musings.

(By (Hintin' Scarlet.)
Oh, a titmouse frilled at my pane last

night— Coo-ee, last night, Coo-eel— Oh, the stars start out, and the moos

"Oh, the stars start out, and the moon moons bright—
"I'm out for worms," sang he.
Thus he piped out his heart in my guttes (Where a pipe would most fittingly be) And I would that my soulkin could utter All the thought's that came surging

Let a titmouse tap with his tooth on the

And chant his cute Coo-ee,
Or a dormouse dribble a dent with

It's all the same to me:

These things throw me into a flutter, I can hardly describe it (coo-ee) Though the magazines pay me to spluttes Every thought that comes skimming

## The Best Yet.

(Richmond is outside the earthquake circuit.—News Item.) It is good to feel suite from the cholers, From the measie, the much and the

gout; t's delightful to know the collector Will call with his bill when you're out;

It is pleasant to know you're immune

from
The wiles of the frivolous flirt,
And it's grand to feel certain that no one
Is able "to take off your shirt."

But aweeter than these and all others-Is to learn from the wise lips of science You are safe from the quake of the

-From the MS. "Songs from the Sanc-

# Merely Joking.

A Lay Figure.—"Jimmy proposed to me to-day." "Why, he proposed to me last night!" "Yes, he told me he'd been t nicely."-Cleveland Leader.

Did Weil.—"Charlie promised that on the day he married me he would stop drinking." "Did he keep his promise?" "Oh, yes. He didn't take a drink all that day."—Cleveland Leader. Unjust Protected .- "Do you think the

rain comes down on the just and the un-just alike?" asked the man with a pen-chant for asking questions. "Decidedly not," replied the sage. "The unjust al-ways swips an umbrella."—Milwaukee Sentinel. Thinking of Vacation.—"Why did Ma-homet go to the mountain?" asked the teacher. "I suppose he couldn't afford the seashore," dreamly murmured a fair co-ed.—Houston Chronicle.

Opportunities,-"Lushleigh seems to be very fond of Shakespearean plays. "Wonder why?" "Oh, they have man "Wonder why?" "Oh, they have many acts and long intermissions."—Louisville

It Looked Good,-"Has your committee It Looked Good.—"Has your committee ascertained how that corporation amassed its millions?" "It has," answered Benator Smoothguy, "And what are you going to do about it?" "Why, some of us are thinking of organizing a little company to operate along similar lines,"—Houston Chronicle.

# THIS DAY IN HISTORY April 22d.

Name Day, Cajus. Sun rises at 5:19, acts at 6:41.

1659—Richard Cromwell resigned the Protectorate. 1796—Demerara and its dependencies in Guiana surrendered to the Brit-

in Guiana surrendered to the Brit-ish. 1804—All Pasha, Governor of Alexandria, made supreme ruler of Egypt, hav-ing become reconciled to the French

1828-Missolonghi taken by the Turks

1861—United States arsenal at Payette-ville, N. C., seized by the Confed-erates. Arkansas seized the arsenal

erates. Arkansas seized the arsenal at Napoleon.

—The Confederates make a raid on Tompkinsville, Ky, and the courthouse is burned. In Cedar county, Mo., the guerillas, under Quantrell, seize seven Federal cavairymen. Union troops rout Confederates at Strasburg, Va., with a loss of forty men. The ram, "Queen of the West," captured in Grand Lake, with Captain Fuller and all her officers and eraw, numbering ninety.

crew, numbering ninety.

1883—A cyclone at Beauregard, Miss.,
destroyed 200 houses and eighty-three
lives. Tornadoes in Georgia and
Iawo destroyed many lives and millions of property.

1884—The Mississippi Republican State
Convention, composed mostly of ne-

Convention, composed mostly of ne-groes, instructed its delegates for Chester A, Arthur for President, practically ignoring Blaine and Lo-

gan. -Oklahoma opened for settlement. 1908—Japanese newspapers bitterly attack France, in the belief that the Rus-sians had been using Kamranh Bay to prepare for battle.

## A Change.

"Quarrel, ch? You don't mean it? Why, before they were married she used to say there wasn't another man like him in the world." "Yes, but now she says she'd hate to think that there was."—Catholic Standard and Thres.

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